

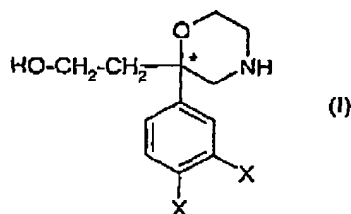
Application Ser. No.: 10/030,600  
 Filing Date: April 1, 2002  
 Examiner: Anderson Rebecca L.

**Amendment Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121**

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

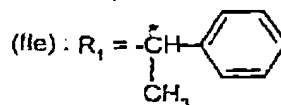
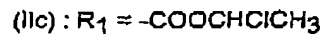
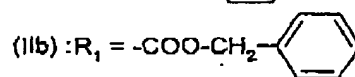
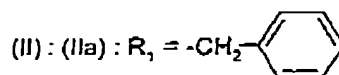
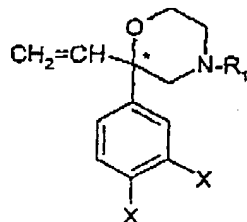
The claims set forth below with amendments as indicated will replace all prior versions and listing of claims in the application.

1. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound, in the enantiomerically pure form, of formula:



in which X represents a halogen atom, in the form of a salt, with optically active organic acids wherein:

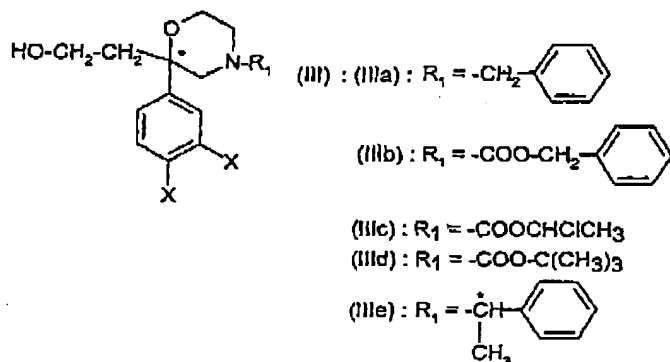
a) a compound, in the racemic form, in the form of a mixture of diastereoisomers or in the enantiomerically pure form, of formula:



in which X is as defined for a compound of formula (I) and  $R_1$  represents an N-protecting group chosen from a benzyl group, a benzyloxycarbonyl group, a 1-chloro-ethyloxycarbonyl group, a *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl group or an  $\alpha$ -methylbenzyl group, is

Application Ser. No.: 10/030,600  
 Filing Date: April 1, 2002  
 Examiner: Anderson Rebecca L.

converted to a compound, in the racemic form, in the form of a mixture of diastereoisomers or in the enantiomerically pure form, of formula:



- b) the compound of formula (III) thus obtained is deprotected;
- c) if appropriate, when the compound of formula (I) thus obtained is in the racemic form, the enantiomers are separated, and the enantiomerically pure compound of formula (I) is converted to one of its salts with optically active organic acids.

2. - 15. (Cancelled)

16. (Previously Presented) The process as claimed in claim 1 wherein compounds of formula (I) in which X represent a chlorine atom or a fluorine atom are prepared.

17. - 34 (Cancelled)